



What Makes Beauty?

Beauty is made or marred by the blood. When the blood is pure, the cheeks grow rosy, the eyes clear, the hair loses its lustre. When the blood flows through the veins in a pure, rich current, the eyes sparkle, the skin is clear, the complexion beautiful. Women who use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, find that it is a genuine beautifier. By purifying and enriching the blood it puts a bloom on the cheek and a brightness in the eye, which tell the story of perfect health.

"Having been left weak from fever last October, I was under the doctor's care here," writes Mrs. Alice E. Caswell, of Crawford, Duxbury Co., Neb. "I took medicine, but did not seem to gain very much. I was tired all the time, had no appetite, had wandering pains all over me more or less, and was very nervous. As I had been sick all the summer, I was all run down and didn't know what ailed me. I got advice from Dr. Pierce, being one of my symptoms better than I could describe them myself, and also telling me that I would have to take care of myself and how to take the medicine. I took four bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and five of 'Favorite Prescription,' and gained strength right along. I took one bottle of the 'Pleasant Pellets,' also. I know that these medicines will do all that they are recommended to do."

Use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for sluggish liver.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifies not directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

NO.	CURE.	PRICE.
1	Fever, Congestion, Inflammation.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness.	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.	.25
5	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.	.25
6	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.	.25
7	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25
8	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
9	Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
10	White, Too Profuse Periods.	.25
11	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.	.25
12	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
13	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.	.25
14	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.	.25
15	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	.25
16	Whooping Cough.	.25
17	Kidney Diseases.	.25
18	Nervous Debility.	1.00
19	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.	.25
20	Grip, Hay Fever.	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mail Order. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT

BIG MASTER SOAP.

BIGGEST 5¢ BAR BEST SOAP MADE.

Ahead of all Competitors.

Perry's Pectoral

A Perfect and Safe Remedy for the Cure of

Coughs, Colds, Croup.

A quick cure at a small price. Guaranteed to do as advertised or money refunded.

Large Bottles 25 cents.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd., Prop's Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

FOR SALE BY DR. D. A. BISBEE, DR. W. H. SHELTON

LIVERITA

THE UP-TO-DATE LITTLE LIVER PILL

CURES

Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick-Headache and Liver Complaint.

SUGAR COATED.

100 PILLS

Sold by all druggists

A GIRL SEES JAPAN

AND TELLS WHAT SHE THINKS ABOUT IT.

Etiquette is an Important Part of a Japanese Maiden's Education, and a Deal of Care is Given to the Arrangement of the Girdle.

Miss Ethel Maud Soper, a student at the Woman's College, was born in Japan and lived there a long time. She is the daughter of the Rev. Julius Soper, of the Methodist Church, who has been a missionary in Japan. Miss Soper speaks as follows of the difference between a Japanese girl and an American girl:

"The first remark made after an introduction is, 'And what might be your honorable age?' And you may be sure that if the answer be a Japanese she will give her full age—and even be content to add a year or two. This is the indispensable question in polite society. There is even a special costume which only women over 80 may wear. The long, dull-colored garment cannot be altered, but the lining of the sleeves and neckpiece are made of the most brilliant scarlet. The sandals are laced with scarlet thong, and a close skullcap of the same color completes the dress.

"The dress of a Japanese girl is made of straight pieces sewed together. Japanese sewing is very different from ours. There are no ruffles, no gathers, no bias folds, the fashions never change, and a girl may wear her mother's or grandmother's frock without a thought of fit or fashion. There are, however, prescribed dresses for different classes of society. A Japanese can tell at a glance, but a European will get hopelessly bewildered at the class distinctions indicated by a tiny thread of color in the sleeve or slight variation in the way of wearing the hair.

"The upper class Japanese girl usually has a loose garment of some dull color lined with brighter tint. Our fashion of putting bright silk linings in our coats came from Japan. A ball dress might be of a dove-colored crepe with a pink lining; the skirt showing beneath this might be hand-painted most elaborately. The neck-piece showing above the loose outer garment is often of variegated silks, beautifully ornamented.

"But the most interesting article of a Japanese girl's toilet to herself is her belt. First a width of crepe is wound around the waist to hold the dress in right position; over this comes the belt proper. It is often at least 16 inches wide; made of any substance, but always lined with some heavy material like cotton flannel. Some of these brocade belts with lace, which come from the shoulder to the feet, cost as much as \$200 or \$300. It takes a good deal of skill to get the belts on just right, and a large part of a Japanese girl's education consists in learning exactly how to do it."

"I taught a princess once who was very close to the throne. She would come to my house with several attendants, and in the most costly robes, but if the weather was warm she would be barefooted.

"The hair is dressed very elaborately and always by a hairdresser. The fashion of puffing the hair over cushions, or 'rats,' as schoolgirls call them, is a Japanese importation. The past fashion, too, of wearing bangs, comes from another Japanese way of wearing the hair. They fix their hair once, or at most twice a week, for it stays fixed until the hairdresser calls again. For fear the structure will get tumbled when she is asleep, the Japanese girl dispenses with pillows and sleep with a wooden rest under the back of the neck and the head quite unsupported.

"Very comfortable it must be, but a Japanese girl, like an American girl, will find a great deal for the sake of appearing well."

"Etiquette is an important part of a Japanese girl's education. There are professors of etiquette in Japanese schools, just as there are professors in languages, and a girl must know how to enter a room, how to introduce and all the numberless rules of precedence. All men, of course take precedence of all women, unless they have been Christianized, then they assume our ways with woman-kind.

"One specimen of this exaggerated politeness is in their salutation. Where we would say, 'I am glad to see you,' they would say, 'I hang upon your honorable eyelids.'

"The Japanese girl is apt to be indolent. Knitting was a great occupation with them, and now that the Europeans have taught them other kinds of work they go wild with delight over crochet stitches and different kinds of embroidery. Almost the only game that the girls play is bat-todora and shuttlecock. They do this a great deal, looking pretty and picturesque when they play. Just as if they had stepped off a Japanese fan."

"It was always very hard for the missionaries to get hold of the women of the family. When they called only the men and the children would appear, and when the wife was asked, 'O, she is just a stupid thing,' the loving husband would protest.

"A woman has little control over her life. She marries at the will of her father or elder brother, often without seeing her future husband till she is led to the altar. The man, too, is governed by his father, who selects the bride. But human hearts are the same everywhere, and there are some genuine love matches, even in Japan.

"There is no furniture in a Japanese house, only cushions. A table for meals is so small that it looks like a tray. The difference between the house of a poor man and the residence of a millionaire consists in the timber of which the house is built. You can not find a knot in the wood of a beautifully-built house. Then the matting on the floor will be of the finest and the sliding doors, perhaps, beautifully hand-painted. The kitchen, too, have no furniture except the stove; there is not even a table; all the work is done on the floor. As you can imagine, it is beautifully clean. There is just one peculiarity in this household—The kitchen floor must be washed with cold water only. It is never exactly washed, however, but rubbed over with cloths wrung from cold water. And it shines beautifully, like the finest mahogany table."—Baltimore News.

CLEMENT'S PRIVATE CAR.

The Rutland Railway's President Now Travels Privately.

President P. W. Clement of the Rutland railroad has received from the Buffalo works of the Wagner Palace Car Company the new car Grand Isle, No. 500, which is to be used as the official private car of the Rutland road.

The car is finely equipped in every respect and is second only to Dr. W. Seward Webb's private car "Elmsmere," which is the finest of its kind.

The Grand Isle measures 72 feet long, nine feet and eight inches wide, and 14 feet high from the rails. It is finished outside in the standard parlor car color, with the plain Wagner trimmings. The vestibules are made the full width of the car and are equipped with the standard coupler steel platforms, which are considered the strongest platforms made. Nothing seems to have been omitted in the furnishing of the car's modern mechanical appliances. The trucks are six wheeled and the wheels used are the No. 1 Krupp. The Westinghouse air brakes are used on every wheel and can be applied from a small apparatus in the observation room, thus regulating the speed or stopping the entire train directly from the car. The observation room also contains a speed recorder. Thirteen large lockers underneath the car carry the supplies.

The Grand Isle has direct steam heat and is equipped with electric and Pintsch gas lights and a telegraph outfit. Electricity is generated by a small dynamo connected with the axle of the wheels. Electric bells have been put in the car and eight electric fans will keep all the apartments cool in summer.

The interior of the car is hand-somely finished in veneered mahogany and quartered oak, French beveled plate mirrors, silk window draperies and dark curtains. The furniture is the same material as the woodwork of the car and is heavily upholstered in the best of upholstery leather.

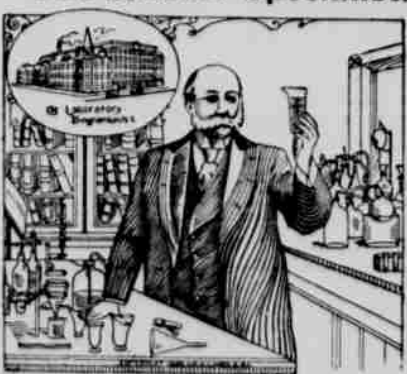
The car has in all nine compartments and it will comfortably house 12 people. The compartments consist of an observation room, a parlor or dining room, four sleeping rooms, a toilet room, servants' quarters, a butler's pantry and a chef's kitchen. Two of the sleeping apartments have stationary beds with folding berths overhead, and the other two have two folding berths each. Every sleeping apartment has hot and cold water. The parlor is 18 feet long and extends the entire width of the car. It is lighted overhead by three chandeliers which contain 12 electric lamps and 15 Pintsch gas burners.

This room has a large, handsome writing desk at one end and a large seat at the other which is convertible into an upper and lower berth. The windows of this compartment measure four feet and five inches wide and are of the usual height. The servant's quarters are conveniently arranged, and the butler's pantry and kitchen are elaborately equipped. There is seemingly no end to the amount of lockers in the car, in fact there is no space that has not been utilized to the best advantage.

San Jose Scale.

The San Jose scale has been making a great stir in the land, but although widely distributed over the country its scale has not been found in Vermont until very recently. As it has, so far as is known, been seen only on a very few trees in one orchard, and as these have been burned, it is to be hoped that the pest will not spread. Still it is no more than prudent that fruit growers be on the watch in order that prompt measures may be taken for the destruction of the insect should it appear. It appears to the eye merely as a dark, scurfy coating, the individual scale being too small to be seen without a magnifying glass. With a magnifying glass the scales are seen as circular bodies, each with a little elevation in the center. This scale may be distinguished from the other scales which are often seen in Vermont by its smaller size, its circular form and the rounded elevation in the middle. It will be best, however, to send any suspicious specimens to the expert station for identification. A bulletin will be issued soon in which remedies, etc., will be discussed. While the San Jose scale is perhaps one of the most injurious insects that has ever troubled fruit trees, it is yet not impossible to control it, and its presence should not be the cause of anything like a panic. There is hope for Vermont in the fact that the insect is a native of a warmer climate and, while our winters may not be wholly fatal to it, they may so far check its increase as to prevent great injury, though this is not certain.

The Eminent Kidney and Bladder Specialist.



The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble. Dr. Kimer's Swamp-Root the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. Address

STORY OF OOM PAUL.

SKETCH OF A WONDERFUL PUBLIC CHARACTER.

He is a Hunter, a Philosopher, a Preacher and a Statesman—Has Great Wealth Although He Lives in a Modest Little Cottage.

Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, President of the Transvaal, is the most interesting public character of the day. Upon being introduced you first conclude that he has been greatly over-estimated. He seems nothing more than a shrewd old hunter, who, by constant contact with wild animals and savage knifings, has developed a wariness that makes him suspicious of everything and everybody. He does not have the "penetrating eye" usually ascribed to great men. On the contrary, a puff of flesh underneath his eyes, as a rule, permits one to see but a narrow gleam giving one the expression of shiftness.

His legs are so short and slender that you wonder how they bear the weight of a heavy, thick and solid body. His head is big, with nose and ears to match and his neck, concealed by beard, hair and coat collar, so that you cannot determine whether or not he indulges in neck wear. At home he is usually putting a short briar pipe and as he handles this you notice that the thumb of his left hand is missing. There is a story in connection with this that his Honor will tell you between puffs if he is in the mood. It gives an idea of the spirit which is a characteristic of the old Boers.

Mr. Kruger, when a young man, was out hunting one day with a rifle which



[President Kruger.]

had not been used for a long time. While tinkering with a charge the gun exploded, tearing his left thumb in shreds. Kruger's companions wanted him to give up the hunt and hurry to the nearest surgeon, but the intrepid young Boer refused. Taking out his hunting knife he placed the lacerated thumb on the stock of his rifle and amputated it himself. By tying about the stump a piece of rawhide he stopped the flow of blood, and, winding around it a red handkerchief, he continued the sport.

All through his life Kruger has had narrow escapes from death, and his career, if detailed fully, would be thrilling. When only fourteen years old he and his little sister strayed away from the laager down in Cape Colony, where the elder Kruger had settled on emigrating from Germany, and while playing were suddenly attacked by a leopard. Young Kruger's only weapon was a jackknife, but shielding his sister with one arm, he met the vicious spring of the leopard with the other, and after a bloody struggle succeeded in stabbing it to death.

His first duty, he believes, is to God, and his second to Rhodes, whom he detests like a poisonous reptile. But for Rhodes, Mr. Kruger says, all would be peace and quietness in the Transvaal. So long as this man is in South Africa there is no rest for the Boers, and their secret service agents may be found on every street in Johannesburg, on the lookout for Uitlander conspirators.

Kruger, in addition to his other accomplishments, is by far the best preacher in the Transvaal, and the Dutch Reformed Church boasts of some capable men there. He occupies the pulpit in a modern brick edifice across the street from his home about once a month, and always talks to standing room only. He uses no notes, but speaks off-hand from a text, and does not hesitate to sprinkle a little humor in the discourse. In his speeches before the Rand he quotes scripture generously, and even more so in conversation.

As for his private life, that seems to be exemplary. After rising he prays for a long time in his room, and "talks over with the Lord" the questions of the day. When he develops a conviction in this way he proceeds to act upon it. Kruger's piety once nearly cost him his life. A good many years ago he suddenly disappeared, and when he failed to show up a searching party was made up to hunt for him. At the end of three days they found the future President, who was then a field cornet, lying face down on the open veldt. He had been praying three days and nights steadily, without food or water, and was nearly dead.

Mr. Kruger is now 76 years old, and has been elected to the Presidency four times. His salary is \$35,000, with \$1,500 for coffee. This he drinks black, and so hot that the burghers say it will scald the hair off a dog. His life has certainly been a remarkable one, and at different stages he has been a farmer, herdsman, hunter, soldier, clergyman, ambassador, triumvir, a minister, head of the army, and is now serving his fourth term as President.

Mrs. Kruger has been Mr. Kruger's constant helpmate through all the years of his public life, and their affection for each other seems to have grown with each succeeding year. She is Mr. Kruger's second wife. Kruger's first wife was an aunt of Miss Du Plessis, and bore him one son, who died. Sixteen children were the fruit of this second marriage, and of those seven are living. The girls are comfortably married to burghers in and about Pretoria, and the boys take an active interest in the army. One son-in-law, Captain Eloff, has made himself famous by leading the most expensive campaign in South Africa. He has secured a fortune in real estate operations, and is supposed to be worth \$2,000,000. One of Kruger's sons acts as his secretary and another is captain of an infantry company. Mr. and Mrs. Kruger live in a little two-story cottage, painted white and covered in front with morning glory vines.

THE STATE LABORATORY.

Handsome Words of the British Medical Journal for a Vermont Institution.

The following handsome compliment for the Vermont Laboratory and State Board of Health is from the columns of the British Medical Journal, the official organ of the British Medical association, which unquestionably has the largest circulation of any medical journal in the world:

It may be remembered that about a year ago we mentioned that the legislature of the state of Vermont had passed an act for the foundation of a laboratory for the chemical and bacteriological examination of water supplies, milk and all food products, and the examination of cases of suspected cases of various infectious disease. The laboratory was opened on January 1, 1899, and has since done a great deal of good work under the direction of Dr. J. H. Linsley. An interesting development of the work of the laboratory was the holding last July of a school of instruction for health officers. The school, which is believed to be the first of its kind in the United States, was conducted for five consecutive days. Papers were read by well-known sanitary authorities from the large cities, by members of the State Board of Health, and by other professional men. The subjects considered were numerous, and included the following topics: The relation of the public health laboratory to the citizen; the powers and responsibilities of health officers and the Local Board of Health; public water supplies and sewerage; sanitary plumbing and house drainage; the relation of animal diseases to public health; schoolhouse sanitation and inspection of school children; isolation of infectious diseases; the prevention of diphtheria and tuberculosis; disinfection, disinfectants, and quarantine; adulterations and dangers of milk; the menace of the pig-pen in country towns; water supplies and the significance of constituents as reported in the chemical and bacterial analysis; and a discussion of the Widal test for typhoid fever. Daily demonstrations were held at the laboratory for the purpose of familiarizing, as much as possible, members of Health Boards and others with the nature of the technical work done in public health laboratories. Working models of systems of correct and faulty plumbing were used; disinfecting apparatus, filters, etc., were shown and demonstrated. The sessions were free to all persons interested in the subject of public hygiene, and no fees of any sort were imposed. There was an attendance of 89 officers of health, representing as many municipalities, and, as there are only about 240 towns in the state, the number present was thought to be very satisfactory, especially when the rural nature of the country is considered. It is now proposed to hold these schools of instruction annually hereafter. Moreover, the Vermont State Board of Health is about to publish a periodical devoted to the subject of public sanitation, the first issue to appear in January next (1900). This journal will be furnished to all officers of health gratis, and its object is to promote interest in and the efficiency of public health work throughout the state. We trust this very laudable object may be fulfilled.

Several fatal cases of plague are reported from Honolulu.

A great avalanche has done considerable damage at Glacier, B. C.

Still holds its

DOORS WIDE OPEN

And continues to supply its numerous patrons with the Up-to-date Goods found in a general merchandise store. Best quality goods at low down prices. Special sale during the Holidays. Large lot of Fresh Candles for

DR. DAVID KENNEDY PROVES HIS IDENTITY.

And Explains What Becomes of His Letters Unless They Are Directed to Kennedy Row—A Statement Under Oath Before the Mayor of Kingston, N. Y.

COUNTY OF ULSTER, ss.:

Dr. David Kennedy, being duly sworn, says: I am the discoverer of Calceura Solvent; my only office and place of business is in the Kennedy Row, on Broadway, Rondout, City of Kingston, N. Y., where I am a practicing physician and surgeon.

What I am advertised as saying of Calceura Solvent is what I really do say now, in the light of many years of experience and practice as a physician and surgeon. I am the only Dr. David Kennedy in Rondout or Kingston, N. Y. For some years previous to 1898 I was connected with the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation of Rondout, N. Y., to which I had sold the right to manufacture "Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy." In 1898 I was deposed from the management of that corporation and have not since had any control over its affairs, but have been engaged in the practice of my profession in Kennedy Row and in the preparation of the new medicine, Calceura Solvent. Its manufacture is under my personal supervision.

But the corporation bearing my name and manufacturing the remedy I discovered over twenty five years ago, procured from the Post Office Department an order that all letters directed to me by my proper name and title, that is, "Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.," should be delivered to it. I then asked my friends and patients to address me as "David Kennedy, M. D., Kingston, N. Y.," and the corporation then procured another order directing all letters addressed in that manner to be delivered to it and is now using those names and addresses in its advertisements. For that reason letters directed to Dr. David Kennedy or David Kennedy, M. D., Kingston, N. Y., or Rondout, N. Y., are delivered to the corporation, of which one Augustus J. Phillips is the president and from the management of which I am excluded. Therefore, I have been compelled to ask people who want my advice and my medicine to always insert "Kennedy Row" in my address and hence direct their letters as follows: David Kennedy, Physician and Surgeon, Kennedy Row, Kingston, N. Y.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of November, 1899.

WILLIAM D. BRINNEER.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

—both useful and ornamental to suit all ages and purses.

MRS. ROCKWOOD.

FACTS.

1st Fact

Neverslip Horse Shoes are made of the very best metal for the express purpose of holding the Neverslip Gait. They will wear longer than other shoes, work better and are better.

2nd Fact

Neverslip Horse Shoe Calks are intended to make it easy for the horse owner to sharp shoe his horse in a few moments—to save him money and time. They are easy to put in, easy to take out, and if once tried are always used.

3d Fact

Experts have tested both the Neverslip Shoe Calk to determine their economy, wearing qualities, practicability and general utility. These tests have proved that all the claims made by the inventor are fulfilled.

Strong Hardware Co.

BURLINGTON, VT.

SMITH & WELLS, AGTS

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

ROCK ISLAND STORE

Still holds its

DOORS WIDE OPEN

And continues to supply its numerous patrons with the Up-to-date Goods found in a general merchandise store. Best quality goods at low down prices. Special sale during the Holidays. Large lot of Fresh Candles for

XMAS

Come in early, or order by Mail or Telephone for Prompt Delivery.

SHAW BROS.

Weybridge,

Dec. 22,

1899.

LUMBER NOTICE

Until further notice, I will be at home Saturdays and Mondays to attend to the Lumber Yard.

Parties wishing Lumber on other days must write or telephone and make appointment for interview or for delivery.

T. M. Phannan Ant